BECAUSE they gathered the evidence, then sounded the alarm, alerting the world to the humanitarian crisis in Sudan's remote Darfur region, where a nomadic Arab militia, the Janjaweed, has reportedly killed some 30,000 black African villagers and driven more than 1.2 million from their homes, with the alleged sanction and assistance of the country's rulers. BECAUSE New York Times columnist Nicholas Kristof made two trips to the Sudan-Chad border to interview survivors of the onslaught, then relayed their tales of mass murder and rape in more than a dozen impassioned op-ed pieces. BECAUSE Julie Flint, a British journalist and researcher for Human Rights Watch, traveled through the region's burned-out villages and was among the first to reveal what many now contend is an ethnic-cleansing campaign, documenting the crimes and accusing the Sudanese government of complicity. BECAUSE John Prendergast, a specialist in African affairs at the International Crisis Group, held scores of meetings with U.S. policymakers, tirelessly lobbied for intervention, and earned the epithet “enemy of the state” in the corridors of Khartoum for suggesting that Sudanese officials be held accountable by a war-crimes tribunal. BECAUSE U.S. congressman Donald M. Payne, ranking Democrat on the International Relations Subcommittee on Africa, introduced legislation, unanimously adopted, that labeled the atrocities in Darfur “genocide,” thereby employing a term more likely to muster an urgent international response. BECAUSE, 10 years after the world failed in the face of the Rwanda genocide, they have served as moral watchdogs, pricking the global conscience in an attempt, as Prendergast puts it, “to shame the world bodies into action.” BECAUSE as the international community begins to move in fits and starts, they continue to press for swift response. BECAUSE as a thousand die each week and hundreds of thousands more remain in imminent danger, these four have given us the facts and the opportunity to do something about it.

—JACQUES MENASCHE